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The San Saba News.

J. E. VERNOR, Proprietor.

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NUMBER

MINERAL LANDS

—GF—

AN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS!

—FOR SALE BY—

Allison, Rector & Kelley.

Having been engaged for a number of years in the Land Business, in San Saba, Texas, our attention was attracted to the rich specimens of iron ore found in the South Western part of the County. The unsurpassed richness of these specimens, and the great profusion with which they are scattered over large areas of territory, the leads being often visible for miles upon the surface, gave promise of something valuable.

There are perhaps but few places in the civilized world where these broad sign-boards of wealth could have remained so unnoticed and unknown, but the pastoral population of the sparsely settled district paid no more attention to the "black" than had a little idea of their value as the herds they fed. Its remoteness from railroads and from all the centers of industry and wealth, concealed it from the prying eyes of envious prospectors. The geologist's hammer and the miner's pick had never disturbed its primitive condition.

The best mode of advertising and developing this latent wealth was the problem that presented itself. The resident prospectors having neither the capital nor the experience required for such an undertaking, it became necessary to invite in outside capital and enterprise. To sell these lands in separate parcels at the insignificant prices at which they were held, would be to transfer them to the hands of private speculators who in their turn would hold for higher prices and wait for the day of enterprise and development to strike them.

The most feasible plan, and the one most conducive to the best of the proprietors and the prosperity and development of the country, seemed to be the one we have attempted, that of offering these lands on the market in a body, thus offering to the public a controlling interest in the minerals of the whole district, and holding out special inducements to companies having the necessary capital and enterprise to develop the mines and put their products on the market. The correctness of this plan was already being illustrated by a company of practical men and capitalists, representing mostly northern capital and enterprise, who were quietly buying up the rich iron lands of adjoining counties of Llano and Mason which lie within a few miles of the mineral district of San Saba, and who have already secured control of the best iron lands of those sections.

Upon this idea, we proceeded to get powers of attorney in the owners to advertise and sell these lands, and we now have control for this purpose of about twenty thousand acres in the district, embracing most of the valuable iron lands as far as disclosed by surface indications.

We shall now proceed to give a brief sketch of these lands. From twelve to fifteen thousand acres lie in one body on the head of Cole creek, embracing the ranches of Messrs. Ward & Murray and of Henry W. Atkinson, each including about six thousand acres, and the balance comprising homes of several smaller proprietors, among which may be specially mentioned the 320 acre homestead of J. W. Harris, situated in the heart of the mineral district.

The best mineral outcrop covers an area of several square miles, along the head branches of Cole creek, and just along the dividing line of the sandstone and limestone formations. Here the primitive rocks come to the surface, dipping to the north, and overlaid with beds of limestone, while to the south the grey granite may be seen near by.

The ore is a brown hematite, very compact and heavy, and most black in color, but showing on the slightest abrasion a very red stain. When powdered the dust is a deep red. The ore of the adjacent valleys is of the deepest red and very protective. There is one vein especially, extending in a southerly direction, for a distance of four miles or more across the lands of the above named proprietors, which is perhaps unsurpassed in richness by any ore in the United States. It has been pronounced by those familiar with the ores of Birmingham, Alabama, to be equal to the best ores found in that state. The specimens vary in size from a pebble, to fragments weighing as many pounds, and are scattered profusely and almost continuously along the entire distance.

In the absence of any scientific or practical tests, we are led to believe that there are valuable minerals in many places which show nothing on the surface. For instance in the Atkinson pasture above referred to and out in the limestone hills there are no indications of any minerals on the surface, but the surveyor's compass becomes hopelessly confused and utterly unreliable.

Lying several miles north of the mineral lands above described, and fronting on the south bank of the San Saba river or a distance of four or five miles, is the ranch of J. M. Fleming. This ranch also embraces about six thousand acres. Here we find veins of iron ore extending for miles across the limestone hills in a southerly direction, cropping out frequently, and sometimes traceable continuously for half a mile. These veins are more accurately defined and more easily traced than those on Cole creek. The black ore just peeping above the surface and seen in a straight line as far as the eye can reach, present a singular contrast to the white limestone rocks surrounding them. This ore on examination is found to be a variety of limonite, having evidently been deposited from water, perhaps in some vast subterranean caverns, as the stalaetitic structure is easily distinguished, and it is found in connection with calcareous and argillaceous deposits of the same structure. The ore is very close grained and heavy, and of a dark brown color. There has been but little displacement or disintegration of the ore. They are tightly imbedded in the earth and some of the specimens, weighing several hundred pounds, can not easily be dislocated.

As to the extent and depth of the cavern in which these ores were formed or the character and date of the convulsions that ejected them to the surface; as to how the subterranean waters became impregnated with iron; whether or not the decomposition of iron pyrites, from the honey-comb quartz which is found abundantly upon the surface may have been the chief source of supply—all these are questions to interest the scientific enquirer.

Looking at the subject from a practical stand point, the ore is here of the finest quality and apparently in the greatest abundance, and near by, along the San Saba river, on this same ranch may be gotten the finest water power in the west.

We will state further that we have recently obtained control of some lands in Llano county, on which it is believed there are some rich lead mines. These lands are located on the Little

Llano, about thirty miles east of the iron district above described. We regret that we have not yet been able to make a personal inspection of these lands and hence can give no accurate description of them.

In selling our mineral lands we do not ask the purchaser to take any risks. We will furnish specimens of ores when desired, or will send them to any part of the United States on application. We will take pleasure in showing prospectors over these lands, and if desired, parties can get an option on the lands and test them before closing their purchase. In making a sale we will cut out the tracts having no minerals on them, or will sell them at grazing land prices as desired.

In regard to the difficulties in working these mines and getting their products to market, we have this to say: We are on the borders of the great Coal Belt, which stretches northeast of us, over a large area of Texas and into the Indian Territory. Coal has been found and large beds are believed to exist within a short distance of us. Coal mines are now being worked in Eastland county, but little over one hundred miles from us, which appear to be inexhaustible. The Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad, which has connection with these mines, is pushing forward rapidly towards San Saba and Llano counties and will no doubt in the near future complete the connecting link between the coal and the iron, and between the great metropolis of Fort Worth and the buried treasure of these western hills. The North Western Railroad, from the booming city of Austin, with her immense prospective water power, and her furnaces and factories looming through the smoky perspective of the future, is heading directly for Llano, and thence straight on in a north westerly direction, through the heart of the mineral belt of Llano, San Saba and Mason counties.

In conclusion we will call attention to the fact that the iron lands of Llano and Mason counties have been explored and tested, not only by a State Geological Survey, but by practical miners, with the most satisfactory results. As stated before, these lands have passed into the hands of a wealthy syndicate, and their development in the near future may be considered an assured fact. When this is done, we are no longer out of the world, but in the very midst of a mining district. The famous Iron Mountain of Llano county is within four miles of the San Saba line and the best ores of Mason county mingle with those of San Saba across the common boundary line.

We believe that now is the time to get bargains in mineral lands and that it will soon be too late.

Any further information desired, will be cheerfully given, and all questions answered by the undersigned, whose Post Office address is SAN SABA, SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS.

ALLISON, RECTOR & KELLEY.

Eupepy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they did not find it. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee Eupepy Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and ease the stomach. Dyspepsia and indigestion, Eupepy Bitters, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle by J. N. Eddins & Co. Druggists.

Some persons are ignorant or unmindful of the fact that a heavy penalty is imposed for mailing postal cards containing matter of a libelous or threatening character. A St. Louis merchant was indicted for sending a postal card to a customer as follows: "You owe us \$18.00. We have called several times for same. If not paid at once we shall place same with our law agency for collection." When the case came to trial the court held that an offense against the law had been committed because the card contained a threat to sue "both calculated and intended to humiliate and injure the person addressed in public estimation." At the same time the court decided that it is not contrary to law to remind a customer of his indebtedness by postal card, provided it is couched in respectable language and no threat is implied. —Galveston News.

The Cosmopolitan, the best and brightest of the Monthly Magazines, is rapidly pushing its way to the front, and even now ranks with the leading literary publications of the world. We have made arrangements to club with it, on the following terms:

Cosmopolitan, per year \$2.40
San Saba News, per year \$2.00
We will furnish both for \$3.40
Call and subscribe, and get the best bargain in reading matter ever offered for the money.

On a recent visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton of Laton, Russell Co., Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; it having cured him of a very severe attack of cough. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. He says it has an excellent reputation in his vicinity; that farmers come fifteen miles to his store for it and that many of them, like himself, are never without it in their homes. For sale by J. N. Eddins & Co.

Mr. J. V. Masters, Cashier of Exempt & Co's Bank at Waverly, Ohio, says: "I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best I have ever used. After using several other kinds, without benefit, I tried it and it quickly cured me, after years of suffering with an obstinate cough and throat trouble." 50 cent bottles. For sale by J. N. Eddins & Co.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life. It was just a scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, she bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For full particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith, Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at J. N. Eddins & Co's Drug Store.

The Great Spring Tonic.

W. H. Gilbert, Druggist, Albany, Ga., writes: "We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific for a spring alternative and general health tonic, and with the best results. It is now largely used as a preventive and cure for Malaria. There are many remarkable evidences of its merit in this section."

Rev. L. L. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using Swift's Specific at the orphan's home as a remedy for blood complaints and as a general health tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use on the children and employees of the institution. It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of Scrofula."

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.—A neat residence in the town of San Saba with necessary out houses. Lot 240x120 feet. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Eddins & Co., Aug. 12, '88

As an evidence of how nations are inter-dependent upon each other it may be said that the dock strikes in England occasioned a rise of 10 per cent in the price of glass. Why? One half of the soda ash used in the manufacture of glass is imported from Liverpool and the supply being limited the price advanced in accordance with the demand. The question, however, is why we do not produce our own soda ash and this incident will probably lead to this being done. —San Antonio Times.

Texas has a history different from that of any other state in the Union. She has different events to commemorate, different holidays to observe, a different respect to show to patriotic deeds. With all this why should she not have the most pronounced growth, the most glorious future of any state in the Union. The tidal wave has struck her and she is being borne high aloft on its crest. —Austin Statesman.

There are no less than 130 patent washing machines in the market, and yet not one of them has succeeded in holding its own against the old-fashioned way and good enough way invented by Eve in the garden of Eden. It is hard on the knuckles, but it never leaves the clothes streaked.

Agricultural Report for March

By JAMES BURNS.

The production of meat has also advanced faster than population. In 1880 the cattle of all kinds were returned as 39,075,533, and the numbers as now estimated on farms and ranches as 52,801,907, or 33 per cent more. Excluding cows, the increase of other cattle, which includes the heaves, is equivalent to about 40 per cent. When heaves are brought to maturity more rapidly than formerly, and more made in proportion to number, so that the beef supply is not less than in 1880 in proportion to population, the rate of supply has been greatly increased since 1880. Our export of beef has grown up in the past thirteen years, and the export of cattle has not only increased, but its character has changed from the shipment of Texas or Florida longhorns to Cuba to the export of fat beef to Europe, one of which commands the price of five of the original styles of Gulf coast cattle. This difference represents not precisely the meat making capacity of the cattle of 1850 and 1890 respectively, but it suggests the wide disparity between the ratio of meat to numbers of cattle of the two dates.

The following table of prices of beefs in Chicago shows that the present values are lower than in any years since the export of beef was inaugurated, with the sole exception of 1879. Prices increased till 1884, when they were highest, and fell heavily in 1886, advancing slightly in 1887, except as to the extra grade, and recovering further in 1888, only to continue to decline during the past two years:

	Extra.	Choice.	Good.	Medium.
1880	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1881	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1882	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1883	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1884	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1885	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1886	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1887	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1888	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1889	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00
1890	5.15	5.30	4.75	4.00

Thus the staple products of agriculture, by increase of farms, by railroad building and land settlement, and the increase of agricultural implements, are grown to excess, while other products with which our farmers are not familiar are neglected, and left to foreign labor to produce, while our own rural labor is only partially employed, or else is crowding production of these old staples, and still further lowering prices intensifying dissatisfaction with the results of agricultural effort.

It is futile to attempt to defy the law of supply and demand. So long as farmers insist on growing only the bread grains, cotton, tobacco and cattle, and to neglect other products which are needed, which we import at a cost of more than \$200,000,000 annually, just so long will the lamentation over low prices continue. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are writers and speakers who are doing incalculable injury by their influence in repression of any tendency to a wider range of rural production, encouraging indolence and idleness, paralyzing enterprise, intensifying rural inertia and encouraging dependence on foreign production, and the drainage of the resource of the country to foreign lands. They appear to deprecate any effort to ward independence or the cultivation of self-reliance, the stimulation of invention, the acquisition of manual skill, or the development of rural taste.

Their advice points in the direction of aimless poverty and practical serfdom. The agricultural exports of the United States during the past year amounted to about 530,000,000 at the seaports, or about 400,000,000 on the farms. The agricultural imports amounted to over 348,000,000 at ports of shipment, and fully 400,000,000 with freight and commission added, without further allowance for undervaluation.

Thus it takes most of our agricultural exports to pay for agricultural imports. These imports are largely food and fibers. The heavier items for 1888 '89 were as follows:

	Value.
Wheat and cereals	\$93,978,958
Animals and their products, except wool	\$49,262,000
Fibers, animal and vegetable	\$30,633,308
Fruits and nuts	\$1,546,417
Hay and other cereals	\$9,771,721
Tobacco, leaf	\$19,569,258
Wool	\$7,396,778
Total	\$229,164,432

Most of this importation should be produced here and many minor

products not named, in fact, there is little on the list, except tea and coffee, that should be imported.

There are many plants yielding fruits, dyes, medicines, and other products useful in the arts or food that could be profitably grown, after suitable experiment, for the supply of a demand already existing or to be created, and utilizing rural labor and increasing the wealth of the country.

There is a further cause of low prices, which farmers should understand, very difficult to remedy, demanding serious consideration and wise action. It is found in the combination of carriers and consumers, who are in a sense producers and in every view useful and necessary members of the body politic but people who under the guise of "go-betweens" in the distribution between producers and consumers, combine to fix the prices that may for the goods of the farmer. Free competition should reduce this share of the middle men to a minimum, but for the inducement an opportunity to combine formally or informally to control prices of products and cost of vending. Thus the share demanded often amounts to a confiscation of the grower's profit, and the number of salesmen is so increased that they complain that they cannot make a living. The trouble is, there are too many of these non-producers who absorb the product of the farmer in the distribution to the consumer. Perhaps the only remedy may be a combination of the farmers to retail their own fruits and vegetables in cities, sell their own meat and manufacture their own flour. Something must be done to reduce the numbers and modify the greed of a long line of leeches that are fattening on the industry of the country, who neither toil on the farms nor spin in the factories, and yet they are absorbing the wealth of the country by combination without conscience and service without equity, while the producers are relegated to the rear and left to enjoy their pittance as best they may.

Referring to the late Samuel J. Randall, the Times-Democrat says: "He was distinguished in that stainless integrity which kept him a poor man when others with his opportunities would long ago have been millionaires, but the crowning glory of his career was undoubtedly his defeat of the reconstruction infamy. And on the heart of every southerner who lived at that period and remembers its enacted and threatened horrors will be graven, as on a tablet, the inscription, 'To the Memory of the Pennsylvanian who bent the Force bill.'"

The bonds have been signed and the contract closed between the Texas dressed beef and packing company and the metropolitan trading association of London, for six hundred tons of dressed beef every fortnight.

Land for Sale. I am authorized by the district court to sell at public or private sale the M. C. Williamson survey of land of 140 acres lying on the south bank of the San Saba river, immediately west of Mrs. Cooke's farm. Bids are solicited for private sale, and if not disposed of previously it will be sold the first Tuesday in June 1890, at public auction at the courthouse door in the town of San Saba, for cash to the highest bidder. A. DUGGAN, Commissioner.

MISSION VALLEY NURSERIES.

These Nurseries were established at Mission Valley, Texas, in 1870. To secure better mail and shipping facilities, we have removed to the Gulf, West Texas and Pacific railroad, ten miles above Victoria and eight miles from the old location. We have made the most exhaustive experiments, combined with careful study, in Southern Texas ground for a Third of a Century.

We have spared neither cost nor expense that could increase the value of our results to the people. We have kept up Large Experimental Grounds in which to make our tests, in both the Fruit and Ornamental Departments. Our tests are, therefore, so complete and thorough that we are enabled to offer Varieties well adapted to the wants of our very peculiar climate.

We handle no cheap, unacclimated northern trees. We do not propose to supply trees and plants at a lower rate than other Nurseries, but we do claim to be able to.

Furnish Better Trees for Texas planting than can be obtained at any other Nursery in the world. We have arranged for Special Express Rates on all our Shipments.

Have our own grounds and packing houses immediately by the station, so that we can ship by every train, and have a postoffice with daily mail in our office at the Nursery, so that correspondence can be promptly attended to.

We solicit orders by mail or any of our authorized agents. Catalogues sent free upon application. Address: GILBERT UNDERDONK, Nursery, Victoria County, Texas.

trade guilds, societies, exchanges and boards of trade, combine to control the transfer of lands, farms, city lots, railroad shares and bonds, stocks and securities of all kinds, and all real and personal property, and to swell commissions and fees of such transfer. Cities are filled with non-producers, not merely teachers and physicians, and other useful professionals, who are in a sense producers and in every view useful and necessary members of the body politic but people who under the guise of "go-betweens" in the distribution between producers and consumers, combine to fix the prices that may for the goods of the farmer. Free competition should reduce this share of the middle men to a minimum, but for the inducement an opportunity to combine formally or informally to control prices of products and cost of vending. Thus the share demanded often amounts to a confiscation of the grower's profit, and the number of salesmen is so increased that they complain that they cannot make a living. The trouble is, there are too many of these non-producers who absorb the product of the farmer in the distribution to the consumer. Perhaps the only remedy may be a combination of the farmers to retail their own fruits and vegetables in cities, sell their own meat and manufacture their own flour. Something must be done to reduce the numbers and modify the greed of a long line of leeches that are fattening on the industry of the country, who neither toil on the farms nor spin in the factories, and yet they are absorbing the wealth of the country by combination without conscience and service without equity, while the producers are relegated to the rear and left to enjoy their pittance as best they may.

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BUTLERSON & RIMMER, Physicians and Surgeons

RICHLAND COUNTY, TEXAS.

W. M. ALLISON, R. L. RIMMER.

Allison & Rector, Attorneys at Law,

BANK BUILDING, SAN SABA, TEXAS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Own a Complete Abstract of County Land Records. Will buy and sell land in Town or County, and give special attention to mineral lands. Practice in all the Courts.

J. H. Martin, Real Estate Agent,

Office in the Court House, San Saba, Texas.

Will buy or sell land in Town or County, Pay for new residences, and in all business connected with a general real estate agency. Correspondence solicited.

Triplett & Lewis, LAWYERS,

GOLDTHWAITE, TEXAS.

Will practice regularly in the District Courts at San Saba, San Saba and Brown counties, and in Supreme and Federal Courts.

SIDON HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Temporary Capital, Austin, Texas.

Will practice in the District Court of San Saba and adjoining counties.

J. N. GANNY, J. T. WATERS, G. H. WATERS.

Gann & Walters Bros., ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office North Side of Public Square, SAN SABA, TEXAS.

Will Practice in all the Courts.

E. MODYMAN, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Watch, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice and at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

South side Public Square, San Saba, Tex.

CITY MEAT MARKET

JOHN SEIDERS, Proprietor.

South Side Public Square, SAN SABA, TEXAS.

Keeps always on hand, fresh meat, sausage, etc.

WALKER HOTEL,

GOLDTHWAITE, TEXAS.

Table furnished with the best. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

FF Livery and Feed Stable Attached.

The Monterey House,

Is kept by The "Old Veteran"

East of the Courthouse Square.

Good meals, clean beds, attentive waiters and moderate prices. Persons from the country will find this a pleasant and comfortable house. Say!

R. BECKER, Wheelwright & Blacksmith,

AT WALKER'S OLD STAND

Will do blacksmith work and repairing of machinery of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

Give me a liberal share of your patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

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